









# FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceedings, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

Mr. PRICE'S SPEECH on the School Bill, will appear in our paper in a day or two. As the number printed will depend upon the orders received, gentlemen will do well to leave their orders at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office to-day. Price \$2 per hundred.

We have several interesting communications on hand, for which we shall endeavor to find room in a few days.

The Washington *Whig* says that Gen. Scott has written home for leave to return, stating as a reason, that the superintendence of the occupation of Mexico would be repugnant to his feelings. The old Hero will be surprised when he finds that his request has been denied, and that he has been relieved of the unpleasant duties which he desired to avoid, to appear before a court of inquiry, to answer charges preferred against him by the President. It is intimated that his letter asking to be released from the command was not couched in language sufficiently respectful to Mr. Marcy, and that that is one of the prominent causes for his arrest!

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The distinguished Senator from Maryland, the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, was re-elected, on the 3d inst., for six years from the 4th of March, 1849, by a vote of 49 to 28, over his democratic competitor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by the War Department, that the Florida Volunteers, called out to defend Florida against the attack of the Indians, are entitled to bounty under the act of the 13th of May last.

We ask the calm and attentive consideration of the Whigs of Kentucky to the subjoined article from the Baltimore American. The American has been from the beginning, a Taylor paper; it has urged the claims of Gen. TAYLOR as a Whig; it has hitherto opposed a National Convention, on the ground that it was not necessary to the election of Gen. Taylor, or to the triumph of Whig principles. Recent developments have convinced the editor that a convention is necessary, and the reasons assigned, independent of others which will suggest themselves to the minds of all observant men, are, in our judgment, entirely conclusive.

"It is the belief, no doubt, of the Whigs in Congress, who have recommended a National Convention, that such a measure is necessary to concert and concentration of action in the approaching Presidential election on the part of the opponents of the present Administration. A different opinion has prevailed in some quarters. We believe that the general preference of the Whigs of Maryland have been adverse to the step proposed, under the conviction that there would be as much unity and concert of action in the spontaneous movements of the people for a candidate of their own designation, each State acting for itself, as could be possibly attained by a National Convention, while the force of the former movement would be infinitely greater.

"Unquestionably, however, much deference is due to the views and deliberate opinions of the Whigs in Congress on this subject. They represent all parts of the country; they are supposed to know the sentiments of the people in all parts of the country. The occasion calls for concessions and sacrifices. The means of success are in our hands if we do not blindly throw them away. There are perils to be avoided, as well as triumph to strive for. If men are generally wise after a defeat, the Whig party beyond all question ought to be by this time rich in wisdom.

"The determination to call a Convention is spoken of in some of the newspapers as a victory on the part of those who are unfavorable to Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency. The National Intelligencer rebuts this assumption by declaring that Whigs advocating Gen. Taylor, as well as those in favor of some other candidate, unite in the call of a convention.

"This fact, indeed, is illustrated by the action of Conventions in different parts of the country, where, with a hearty avowal of preference for Gen. TAYLOR, there has been an accompanying recommendation for a National Convention. This has been added, we presume, because it was thought that a Convention to recognize and ratify the nomination of the people would tend to the general harmony. Differences of views on this point may exist, yet all may at the same time cordially unite in the great effort now on foot to rescue the Government from the hands which now control it, and to place at the head of affairs a man possessed of the public confidence, and able to extricate the country from the difficulties in which it is involved, and from the still greater ones with which it is threatened."

Since this article appeared in the American, the Whigs of the Maryland Legislature, a majority of whom are reported as favorable to Gen. Taylor, have come out very decidedly in favor of a National Convention.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says: Mr. Secretary Walker is a great financier—a great free-trade man—who is striving to raise, so that the people may not feel it, revenue enough to carry on the Government and the war. He has given us the Tariff of '45 for the Tariff of '42, as "part of his system." In addition he has been authorized to effect loans and issue treasury notes. He now asks for another loan of sixteen millions. Let me give a striking fact, from the highest authority, in this connection. During the last three years of the tariff of '42, the average per cent. of the duties collected from imports was 26. This was the average net per cent. Under that tariff the net revenue of the Government would have been, on the importations for the year 1847, \$12,231,100 more than is under the tariff of 1846. The amount of imports is set down in the Treasury report, for 1847, at \$128,538,480. The net revenue accruing from this at 25 per cent, would be, \$32,029,664. The revenue actually received amounts to \$23,747,864. Loss, \$12,231,100!

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The following from the New Orleans Delta and Picayune, of the 29th ult., is a full account of the Mexican news, of which we gave a telegraphic sketch in our paper of yesterday. We think the telegraph made too strong a statement in regard to the rumors of peace:

From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 29.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the steamship Edith, Couillard, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., we have papers and letters to the day of her sailing from Vera Cruz, and letters from Mustang, from the city of Mexico, to the 13th inst.

A train arrived on the 18th inst., at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, under command of Capt. Chase and Lieut. Whitcomb. They left the city on the 3d inst. The Government train was to leave the city on the 6th inst., but it was thought that it could not do so until the 9th. They met Col. Dominguez's spy company at Amazuca, near Puebla. His company had had an engagement, in which he had lost some fourteen, killed about one hundred of the enemy, and took Gen. Torrejon and two colonels prisoners.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the ultimatum offered by Mr. Trist was supposed to be a demand for \$30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

When Capt. Chase was three days from Mexico, one of his men, who had been left behind, joined him, and reported that a great quantity of wagons were in the Plaza, and that they were to accompany an expedition which was to be sent against Queretaro. The Edith brought the bodies of a good many deceased officers—also, forty sick and discharged soldiers, two of whom died on the passage.

We extract the following paragraph from the World of Guadalajara, under date of the 17th of December:

In a letter from Tepic, dated the 11th December, 1847, it is said that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of California had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them and set fire to those places. On the 2d three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas.

A Mexican officer has been detected in endeavoring to induce the soldiers to desert. A military commission of which Gen. Smith is president, and R. P. Hammond, judge advocate, is now in session trying him for the offence. If he is found guilty, as I expect he will be, he will either be shot or hung.

Gen. Cadwallader has arrived at Toluca. The following letter from a friend will give you an account of the march, and their arrival at their place of destination:

TOLUCA, January, 1848.

MY DEAR MUSTANG: We reached Toluca after a few hours' march, and, as usual, were surrounded by a dense mass of wondering beings, and took our quarters—the soldiers in convents, &c., and many of the officers by billet. I have never seen a more pacific-looking people in all our progress, notwithstanding the preaching of Father Jarauta, who was lately here. Some thousand troops, it is said, left here on our approach, with the Government, for Morelia. Yesterday the 11th infantry were ordered to retrace their steps as far as Lerma, and occupy that place. Rumor says that the convent in which they were quartered suffered a fire in the way of gold vessels, and the General thought it prudent to transfer the regiment where gold and silver are apparently unknown.

Col. Dominguez, of the Native Spy company, or contra-guerrillas, arrived yesterday with a letter from Vera Cruz. On his way up, he made a haul among the guerrillas infesting the road. The following account of it, from the Star of this morning, is the correct report. Dr. Kenney also comes up with the escort as bearer of despatches from Washington to Gen. Scott.

"A little towards the left of Santa Fe, Col. Dominguez ascertained that there were some fifty or sixty guerrillas, under Col. Zenobia, hovering in the vicinity. He charged upon them, and they dispersed without firing a gun. On the 6th, on the plains of Salao, between Ojo de Agua and Nopalucan, the proprietors of the haciendas of St. Gertrude, Santa Clara, &c., requested aid of Col. Dominguez in their efforts to liberate themselves from the robberies of Torrejon and his party, composed of 150 cavalry and two American deserters. The Colonel, with his escort of 70 men, charged upon them, and, after a slight brush, put them completely to rout, taking Gen. Torrejon, Gen. Minon, Gen. Gauna and five other officers, prisoners, 50 Mexican cavalry, and the two American deserters. These were all placed at the disposal of Col. Childs at Puebla. It appears that Torrejon, when captured, was about proceeding to San Andres, to join the forces in that place, and march thence to Orizaba. Pursuing his course towards the city, the Colonel, upon entering the Pinal, perceived a party of guerrillas on both sides of the road, but was not attacked. On the 10th—that is the day before yesterday—near the Venta de Chalco, Padre Jarauta was seen with some 200 guerrillas."

A conspiracy has been set on foot in Puebla, to assassinate the Mexican Governor of the State of Puebla, Don Raphael Izunza, by Gen. Rea and some of his worthy associates. Their letters were intercepted by Col. Childs, from which it appears that their first object was to get Gov. Izunza out of the way by assassination, and then murder some of the peaceably disposed inhabitants of Puebla, seize the reins of government, and proclaim Rea dictator. Gov. Izunza is known, to be a strong advocate of peace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

EDITORS DELTA: The city of Mexico is rife with rumors in reference to peace; some have it that peace is made; others have it that commissioners have gone to Washington, &c.; and thus we have it up and down every day—peace and war alternately. Believe nothing you hear from this city at the present time on this subject, for I assure you no one, unless it is Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, knows anything more about it than "the man in the moon." And these gentlemen are exceedingly cautious in everything relating to the movements in the army, and everything connected with it. The nearest that I can come to the present state of affairs, is from my correspondent at Queretaro, who informs me that there has been no treaty concluded; but he adds: "The whole subject rests with the United States—the Government of Mexico is willing to make a treaty, and are prepared, and are strong enough to sustain it." Many of the most influential men in the Republic, who have heretofore been violently opposed to making a treaty, are now advocating it strongly. Those persons who formerly belonged to the army and have been discarded by the Government are perfectly prostrate; their influence is nothing on either side of the scale. The Congress had not yet met at Queretaro at the latest dates, but it was expected there would be a full meeting by the 15th or 20th inst.

The brigade of Col. Riley is still at Tacubaya, and the brigade of Gen. Cushing at San Angel. No movement of troops from San Luis can take place before the 1st of February, even if Gen. Scott most ardently desired it. The command, before it starts from here, must be fully appointed for five or six months, as it will take that time at least before they

would be able to make a road from San Luis to Tampico, by which they would be enabled to bring supplies from the latter place. At present they are without one of the most necessary articles, clothing, for such an expedition. Gen. Scott has sent twice to Vera Cruz for it, and both times has received a very meagre supply; therefore he has had to resort to one of the poorest means of procuring it—having it made here. Capt. McKinstry, of the quartermaster's department, has now about 1,000 men and women engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and I understand they will be at least until the 1st of February before a sufficient quantity will be ready. It is a very easy matter to move armies on paper, but more difficult in the field.

P. S.—11 o'clock—Col. Jack Hays has returned; he routed Padre Jarauta from one of his dens—killing some 10 or 12 of his men and wounding about 15 others. One of the men shot at the Padre, whether they killed him I am not informed; they brought in his horse, saddle and bridle, and cloak, and other trinkets belonging to the reverend father.

We have received the intelligence of the attack on Col. Miles's train, and are sorry to learn that the fine company of mounted rifles has been cut up. We suppose it to be Captain Ruff, as we do not know of any company of mounted rifles down there except his. The gallantry of Captain Ruff and his company, in several of the most important battles in this country, has been severely tested, and always highly distinguished themselves. If the Mexicans did, as we are informed, "cut him up," you may rest assured they had a dear bargain of it. No men in the service use all their arms better than this company.

Yesterday the police guard discovered about a wagon load of muskets concealed in a convent in this city.

Mr. Trist does not go home with the train going down to-morrow.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 13, 1848.

EDS. DELTA:—A Mexican train of some forty or fifty wagons, arrived yesterday, with an American escort of seventy-five men, under the command of Capt. Chase. It left the city on the 3d inst.

It is reported, but with little credit, that Santa Anna is now at Orizaba, making all kinds of preparations for giving Col. Bankhead a warm reception in the way of "grape," when he makes his appearance there.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 12, 1847.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentleman who continued his correspondence with you during my indisposition, an account of the capture of Gen. Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of the former, in this valley, by a party of Texan rangers under command of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

I regret that in addition to these captures I cannot add that of Gen. Salazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fe prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few days since, upwards of twenty-four hours, with his family, and the authorities, on learning his whereabouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but unfortunately he had left the city about two hours before it was known he was here. All these prisoners have been liberated on parole. The policy of liberating these men I think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility than if they were never taken prisoners, and their influence not confined to such parts of the country as they could muster courage to visit. As an instance in proof of what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Col. Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson, Gen. La Vega, (who, together with his brother, Col. La Vega, taken at Huamantla, and Gen. Heren, taken at Cerro Gordo, came up with the train on temporary parole,) addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, and asked them why they were not out. It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement towards any of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. The commander-in-chief, confident, perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity by making additional conquests until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little if any probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not at any one point that I can learn sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, which Gen. Butler commends to this city. The measles, the mumps, and the diarrhoea are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one half of the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been re-organized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as minister of foreign relations and temporary secretary of the treasury, Riva Salacio as minister of justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as secretary of war. Yours,

D. S.

MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last, the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points, for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for, if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained

the troops from sacking the city. During the night Lieut. Baker, of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza de Torro in the south eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

D. S.

MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed.

C. C.

THE PROPOSED TREATY.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, speaking of the treaty of peace said to have been arranged by Mr. Trist, says:

Since my last, I have ascertained from Queretaro that the treaty does include San Diego in the cession to the United States, and that the Rio Grande is the boundary, up to 32 degrees, and thence I think to the Gila; but the exact line I cannot give you. I think, however, the boundary will be this: Up the Rio Grande to the 32d parallel of North Latitude; thence to the nearest waters of the Gila; thence down the Gila to the Colorado, and the centre of the Gulf of California, to the 32d parallel of North Latitude; and thence due west to the Pacific. I am certain that San Diego is included.

All speculation is now at an end as to what will be done with the treaty here. It will be ratified at once by an unanimous or nearly unanimous vote of the Senate. As to the consideration to be paid to Mexico, I think it is \$15,000,000, from which, however, I am inclined to believe, are to be deducted all the claims due by Mexico to our citizens, as well as those already awarded as those that may be awarded by future commissioners. On this point, however, my letters both from the city of Mexico and Queretaro do not give precise intelligence.

The New York Evening Post (leading Democratic authority) says:

"The true method of meeting the further expenses of the war—the only patriotic method, the only method worthy of the crisis—the only method which that courage which faces present difficulties, and that foresight which provides against future ones, dictate—is, to couple the issue of Treasury notes with an immediate resort to direct taxation. This would have the effect of raising the value of Treasury notes, would cause fewer of them to be returned to the Treasury through the customs, and finally introduce what ought to be the permanent method of raising the revenues of the Federal Government."

For the Commonwealth.

DANIEL BOONE.

MR. EDITOR: Are the members of the Legislature aware that the portrait of Daniel Boone—the pioneer of Kentucky—which is now in the Governor's office is about to be removed from the State by Mr. Harding, the painter of it!

This is the only painting of the old hunter ever taken from life, and Kentucky should never permit to go. \$200 will keep it. If the Legislature will not vote the money to buy it, will not each member subscribe \$1 towards that object! The balance could easily be raised.

OLD KENTUCKY.

Mr. Harding has been offered \$500 for this portrait by a Historical Society of Boston—but having once offered it to Kentucky for \$200, he still gives her the chance to keep it.

O. K.

The funeral of Miss ELIZA BRADFORD, of Memphis, Tenn., will take place at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, at the Female Eclectic Institute, (Rev. P. S. Fall's.)

Thursday, Feb. 10, 1848.

## SLAVERY.

AS it relates to the NEGRO, or AFRICAN RACE, examined in the light of circumstances, history and the Holy Scriptures; with an account of the origin of the Black Man's color, of his state of servitude, and traces of his character, as well in ancient as in modern times; with strictures on Abolitionism, by JACOB PIERCE.

The above work is for sale at the Store of FERGUSON & MACKLIN, Frankfort, Ky.

E. W. GILGARY, Agent for Kentucky.

February 10, 1848—\$1.00 3d-2nd

Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER ISAAC SHELBY, Capt. B. CLAWSON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M. Will leave Cincinnati every Thursday evening at 3 P. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to L. LINDESEY, Agent.

REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, Capt. A. HORTON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 1, 1847—6-11

THE Steamboat Blue Wing

HAVING undergone thorough repairs and refitting, will again resume her regular trade on Saturday, 4th September next, as follows: Leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

August 31, 1847—7-11

THOMAS SMITH,

(Late of Lexington),

TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, to transact BUSINESS ON COMMISSION.

Forwarding, Storing & Selling Bagging, Rope and Hemp.

PARTICULARLY ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS SMITH, Main Street, Louisville, February 1, 1848—\$100 4m

Fencing Nails.

20 KEES 8 and 10 penny Nails for fences; just received by Jan. 1, 1848.

Beautiful Engravings.

A FEW copies of the beautiful engravings, on steel, by Ladd, of "The Spirit of '76," and "Signing the Declaration of Independence," for sale by WM. M. TODD.

Frankfort, Feb. 7, 1848.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

OLD RECTIFIED WHISKEY—10 barrels for sale by Nov. 10, 1847.

## General Advertisements.

### Daily Journal for the Country.

THE extraordinary demand for daily news, to which the Electric Telegraph has given rise, has induced us to publish a cheap edition of the **LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL** for the country, to commence on the 7th day of February. It will contain all the vast body of Reading matter, News, Politics, and Price Currents, as well as Steamboat Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c. &c., of the regular edition of the Louisville Daily Journal, and will be forwarded at the low rate of \$5 a year, in advance.

But no application will in any case be attended to unless accompanied with the money. This rule is absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise.

All remittances must be paid post.

PRENTICE & WEISSINGER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1848.

## LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit:

Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 4 vols. Equity Pleadings, 2 vols. East's Reports, 8 vols. " on Partnership, 1 vol. Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. " on Prom. Notes, 1 vol. U. S. Digest, 3 vols. " on Sales, 1 vol. Wharton's Chy. Practice, 3 vols. " on Bills, 1 vol. Millard on Real Property, " on Agency, 1 vol. Greenleaf on Evidence, " on Bailments, 1 vol. Fearson on Reminders, " Conflict of Laws, 1 vol. Phillips on Insurance, " Roberts on Frauds, 1 vol. Pothier on Obligations, " Ballentine on Limitations, 1 vol. Clarke on Husband and Wife, " Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law, 1 vol. Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. " Cooper's Justice, 1 vol. Toller's Law of Executors, " Smith's Chancery Practice, 1 vol. Hothbourn's Law Dictionary, " Tillgham's Adams on Eject., 1 vol. Stephen on Pleading, " Walker's American Law, 1 vol. Mifflin's Pleading, " ALSO.

A complete set of KENT'S CKY. REPORTS, (except Hughes and Speed), which are considered of little value.

January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

## Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made.

January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

## Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Hagley's best Gold Pens, just received, for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

January 6.

## Mathematical Instruments.

O'Fallon's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

January 6.

## Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Molekin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur Caps, &c., &c.

January 6. W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Seigrist's Row.

## MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of:

Cyclopedia Practical Medicine, Condie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols. Woolf's Practice of Medicine, 4 vols. Duglison's Physiology, new work. Medical Dictionary, " on Children, Watson's Practice, " on Diseases of Children, Wilson's Anatomy, " on Diseases of Children, Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas, " on Diseases of Children, Ferriusson's Practice Surgery, " on Diseases of Children, Lisson and Mutton's do., " on Diseases of Children, Keil's System of do., " on Diseases of Children, Carpenter's Physiology, " on Diseases of Children, Churchill's Midwifery, " on Diseases of Children, Doewes' Midwifery, " on Diseases of Children, Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures, " on Diseases of Children, Hope on the Heart, " on Diseases of Children, Prout on the Stomach, " on Diseases of Children, &c.

All which will be sold low, and respectfully invites the profession to give him a call.

January 6. No. 1, Seigrist's Row.

## Miscellaneous Books.

I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock.

January 6. W. M. TODD.

## BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

A additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make.

Also, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, received a few days since and for sale at

First door below the Mansion House.

January 6. W. M. TODD.

## Fresh Groceries.

NOW on hand, and receiving regularly, a large and complete assortment of Groceries, which will be sold on such terms, and at such prices, as offer inducements for retail dealers to purchase in Frankfort. Now in store:

10 Bbls Prime N. O. Sugar, (New crop) 20 Sacks Rio Coffee, 10 Quarts N. O. Molasses, 10 Bbls N. O. Molasses, 10 Bbls Super Family Flour, 40 Kegs Assorted Nails, 100 Bbls Pure Cider Vinegar, 100 Bbls Rectified Whiskey, 20 Bbls Refined Lard and Crushed Sugar, 100 Boxes Star and Stearine Candles, with other articles in the Grocery line. Also, on hand:

20 Bbls Hydraulic Cement, 100 Bbls Lard, 100 Bbls Kanawha Salt.

Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1847—7-11-11

## Wanted.

A OVERSEER, steady, industrious, that can come well recommended.

Also, a NEGRO MAN, on hire, of good habits. I wish also to PURCHASE A NEGRO MAN, of



**Fine Pocket Cutlery.**  
JUST received, by Express from Philadelphia, an assortment of  
**PEN and POCKET KNIVES**, of Rogers and Wosten-  
holm's best Manufacture, and for sale at  
January 6. **TODD'S BOOKSTORE.**